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Is our friends who favor us with manuscripts fo publication with to have rejected articles return ed, they must va all cases send stamps for that purpose.

"The President's War."

Few human beings besides proofreaders and Aguinalpo's English-speaking private secretary will ever master the entire ten columns of the speech which Mr. CARL SCHURZ delivered yesterday at the antiimperialist conference in Chicago. Yet there is one passage which deserves general attention. We refer to this dismal orator's attempt to fasten upon President McKinley, individually and personally, what Mr. SCHURZ regards as the odious responsibility for prosecuting military operations in the Philippines:

"We are now engaged in a war with the Filipino You may quibble about it as you will, call it by whatever name you will-it is a war; and a war of conquest on our part, at that -a war of barefaced. cymical conquest. Now, I ask any fair minded man whether the Pravident, before beginning that war, or while carrying it on, has ever taken any proper steps to get from the Congress, the representatives of the people, any proper authority for making that war. He issued his famous 'benevolent assimilatien' order, directing the Army to bring the whole Philippine archipelago as promptly as possible under the military government of the United States, on Dec. 21, 1898, while Congress was in seavion, and before the treaty with Spain, transfer ring her shadowy sovereignty over the Islands, had acquired any force of law by the assent of the Sen That was substantially a declaration of was ate. That was substantially a declaration of war against the Filipinos asserting their independence. He took this step of his own motion. * * Now, you may bring ever so many arguments to show that the President had technically a right to act as he did, and your reasoning may be ever so plausible, yet the fact re-mains that the President did not seek and obtain authority from Congress as to the war to be made and the policy to be pursued, and that he acted upon his own motion. * * * Those are therefore by no means wrong who call this 'the President's the people are asked to approve and encourage, simply because 'we are in it'-that is, because the President of his own motion has got us into it."

Mr. Carl Schurz goes on to describe "the President's war" as a war of "criminal aggression."

Turn now to the answer, which is in the President's own words, uttered at Independence, Is., twenty-four hours before Mr. SCHURZ's speech was delivered at Chicago:

"The treaty of peace gave to the United States the sovereignty and territory of the Philippine Islands. That territory the President has no power to alienate if he was disposed to do so, which he is not,

"The sovereignty of the United States in the Philippines cannot be given away by a President. That sovereignly belongs to the people; and so long is there by right, not by right of conquest only, but by right of solemn treaty, the President of the United States has but one duty to perform, and that is to maintain and establish the authority of the United States in those islands. He could not do less

You may bring ever so many arguments," sneers SCHURZ, "to show that the President had technically a right to act as he did. It is the President's war."

And yet, neither in the ten columns of Mr. Schubz's speech, nor anywhere else in the immense mass of Aguinaldian literature which dyspepsia and treason have combined to produce, can be found a single argument to show that the President had, even technically, any right to act otherwise than he has acted for the maintenance of territory which he has no more power than Mr. Schurz himself to alienate.

Can the Transvasl Expect Help from Europe?

According to the German newspapers of January, 1898, just after the collapse can Republic, the proposal might not be repelled by the Berlin Government. Even this is by no means certain, for, under the tripartite treaty which is said to have been concluded eighteen months ago between England, Germany and Portugal, and which may become operative at any hour, the German Emperor may count upon acquiring, not only Angola upon the west coast, but also a large part of the looked surprised and injured when the Portuguese possessions on the east coast, of Africa. As the provisions of the treaty could not be carried out against the wish of England, in view of her preponderance on the ocean, the acquiescence of Germany in the conquest of the Transvaal would seem to have been assured.

Let us assume, however, that the asser tions made by the German newspapers are well founded, and let us enquire what Euro- POLLY McGRAIL. POLLY McGRAIL is not pean power would be likely to take the initiative in a diversion against England and in favor of the Boers. Can such a movement be looked for from France? All the into which France has entered during now, in view of the approaching Exposition, nothing is so ardently desired that of an eleven-months-old as external and internal tranquility by the vast majority of the inhabitants of the French capital. We, of course, do would restrain the Parisians from plunging France into war if they felt that the particular. But, if they would not fight for Fashods, which would have extended to the Nile the French possessions in Central Africa, they will scarcely fight to uphold the Boer republics in a part of the Dark Continent wherein France neither has, nor can hope to have, any territory.

Besides, a contest between France and England would be a naval contest, and no appreciable part of the British fleet would have to be transferred from the Channel and the Mediterranean to South African waters. No French naval expert believes that France could cope with England upon the ocean, unless she had the assistance of

both Germany and Russia. Czar would selze the present occasion to knowledge, but had no thought of applying enter a coalition against England? Such a to the law for help until some storekeepers, step on his part would obviously cast the at the behest of the strikers, began to gravest doubt on the sincerity of his decline to sell her food and clothing. motives in proposing the recent peace conference. Then, again, how could his Fi- are as many good and decent people in

his conviction that at least five years of absolute tranquility and rigorous economy are needed to complete the Trans - Siberia railway, with its Manchurian branch. That Germany would become a party to an anti-English combination with France, from which Russin stood aloof, is most improbable, even if Emperor William's neutrality had not been practically purchased by the treaty regarding the Portuguese possessions in South Africa.

We are, doubtless, safe, then, in assum ing that, although the Boers can count upon the sympathies of almost all the Continental peoples, they cannot expect active assistance from any European Government. Their sole hope is to bring about by preliminary successes a widespread uprising among the Afrikanders in the Cape Colony. In this way, their forces might be doubled, and the problem which Sir REDvers Buller has to solve would become gravely complicated.

Christian Kuhner and Polly McGrail. The signs multiply that the "labor" demagogue and criminal has fallen into a hard way in this city and neighborhood, and that a very robust public opinion has been formed of his vicious character. It has not always been so. At one time the idea really obtained currency that labor agitators did a good work, that trades unions invariably deserved public support, and that the mere fact that a workingman was a non-union man was sufficient to condemn him. Few persons honestly and thoroughly believed this, but a certain sort of politicians, newspaper owners wanting "circulation," and the hypocrite class in the community generally pretended to believe it. So the open breaking of laws by strikers was winked at, and even new laws were enacted robbing taxpayers and hampering the management of State affairs in an effort to catch strikers' votes. Such are the eight-hour law and the 'prevailing rate of wages" law, which are costing our city alone millions of wasted dollars, serving to facilitate the grossest frauds and swindles, and making the proper administration of more than one State department, notably that of canals, impossible.

Yet while labor agitators and politicians will always continue more or less in alliance, the people are looking askance at the combination as never before. The change occurred when Judge SPRING handed down his memorable decision in Buffalo last year, not merely holding that boycotting, in all its direct and indirect approaches, was illegal and punishable civilly and criminally, but tracing the anarchy of its parentage and dispassionately demonstrating its harm to the business and social world. Boycotters are now usually kicked into the street by merchants as soon as their odious business is known. The statute and the common law protecting employers is enforced; and the tribe of boycotters, spreaders of false and injurious information, and assailants of men and women who are honestly trying to earn a living for themselves, have found police clubs, prison bars and a vigorously adverse public sentiment taking an early and an active hand in their game.

We are moved to these reflections by two incidents which have recently been told of in print. One is the way in which the new rder has dawned upon the mind of Jacob HANNEFAUTH, a baker of Morrisania, who seems to have held to the belief in the publie tolerance of the right of strikers to commit whatever crimes they chose, with a singular perversity and strenuousness. There is in Morrisania a boss baker, CHRIS-TIAN KUHNER by name, who is one of those extraordinary men occasionally found conducting a business successfully without consultation with a labor union. Many the authority of the United States over of KUHNER's men were non-union men, some were not. KUHNER did not care whether they were union or nonunion, but paid them according to their several abilities and paid them all well. Last spring the Bakers' Union demanded that KUHNER should employ only union men. Kaiser WILLIAM II. has no intention of re- The usual struggle ensued. The union peating at this time the anti-English demon- men struck, Kuhnen did his baking with stration which he made in the early days non-union men, and all the power of "labor" in the city was exerted to destroy of Dr. Jameson's raid. At the same him. He endured the trouble uncomplaintime, they intimate that, if some other | ingly until placards in German and English European power should propose a joint were mailed to his customers and scattered intervention on behalf of the South Afri- over the territory in which his business was located, calling him obscene names and declaring that he beat his wife so that

she had fled from his home. Then Mr. KUNNER caused the arrest of HANNEFAUTH, who had been distributing the slanderous notices near Kuhner's bakeshop with the same profusion and openness as he would the handbills of an auction sale. In the police court HANNEFAUTH Magistrate told him that what he had done was not allowed in this country, and held him for the Grand Jury. The Grand Jury has since indicted HANNEFAUTH, and it is evident that nothing but Executive elem-

ency can save him from jailbird's clothes. Different as a pigsty is from a nook of woodland violets, is the tale of HANNEFAUTH and his flithy circulars from the story of her real name, but Mrs. EDWARD N. SAMP-SON: yet it was as POLLY McGRAIL that she was born and brought up and is known in Paterson, N. J., and as POLLY McGRAIL

foreign wars and domestic revolutions that the whole city and State ought to cherish her as a brave and noble heroine. last fifty years have started in She had been married only a year and Paris, and it so happens that, just a half when her husband fell sick with consumption. His support and baby rested with her alone. She had never worked any to speak of, but a chance offered a few weeks ago in the silk mill of strike was on over the union wage sched-The wages seemed high to POLLY national interests were threatened in a vital McGrant, and she applied for a place in the factory and got it. To the strikers who besought her to leave the mill she said simply that she had to work to support her husband and baby and that she could not leave. Then the same old cowardly weapons of boycott, wordy abuse and finally actual violence came into play. Practically the whole Paterson suburb of Lakeview turned out to fight this one

woman. Every afternoon when she left the mill crowds of strikers and hoodlums followed her to her home, their unclean mouths filled with yells of "scab" and still viler epithets. They blew horns before her | ing that "probably ninety per cent. cottage at night and hung posters covered with ill-spelled insults upon her door. She What reason is there to believe that the kept the posters from her dying husband's

Happily this did not go very far. There nance Minister, M. DE WITTE reconcile the Paterson as in other cities, and sentiment beadvocacy of such a coalition, which would came avowed if behalf of POLLY McGRAIL. the belief in an infallible Bible enjoys

had taken upon himself the responsibility of refusing to trade with her. But POLLY McGrail in the meantime had purchased a revolver and told the strikers that if they molested her further they would get hurt. Moreover, taking the advice of a friendly lawyer who volunteered his aid, she had a dozen or more of the most offensive brutes arrested for disorderly conduct. Early one morning a few days ago, when it was very foggy, she was on her way to her work along an embankment on the tracks of the Eric Railroad. when a man loomed out of the mist at her feet, and, grabbing her ankles, tried to throw her down. At the same instant another man ran along the tracks toward her; brandishing a club. Out came POLLY McGrail's revolver, and she fired it twice in the air. The two big ruffians ran away blubbering. Since then POLLY Mc-GRAIL has been let alone, and she has

apparently won the fight. Honor and peeans unending to this undounted little woman! All New Jersey ought to be hunting laurels for her. Smoky Paterson is glorious because she lives there. Her humble home is as much a spot of chivalrous courage and old-time fortitude as if it were a turreted and battle mented castle and her name Conde or Du GUESCLIN, instead of POLLY McGRAIL.

McLean's Hard Row.

The real object of the candidacy of the Hon. JOHN ROLL McLEAN is supposed to be ultimate rather than immediate. Perhaps he wants to be a Senator in Congress from Obio. Perhaps he wants to be the Democratic candidate for Vice-President. In 1896 his ambition seemed to take the latter direction. At any rate, Mr. McLean doesn't really expect to be elected Governor of Ohio this year.

If he can poll a big vote his ulterior purposes will be greatly served. In any case, he has his hand firmly on the Democratic machine. It will not get away from him easily. He is rich, shrewd, furnished with henchmen who were not born yesterday, and able to amuse himself. The Ohio Democracy continues to look at him suspictously. There is vast enthusiasm in his newspaper organs, but think of the Democratic toes the man has trodden on in the last twenty years!

"If I can cut down the Republican vote in McKinley's State," Mr. McLean must have said to himself before he decided to be nominated by a plurality of one-half vote, "I shall have things my own way, Anyway I shall be a 'national figure' for a few weeks." Excellently well reasoned. As ways and means of making incision into the Republican vote, Mr. McLean seems to have depended upon:

1. Republican sulks and throat-cutting. 2. The vote of certain foreign-born citi-

The "secret and vicious alliance with Great Britain," an alliance known only to the makers of the Ohio platform and to the Hon. JOE BAILEY, was intended to prejudice foreign-born citizens against the Republican ticket. The stuff and nonsense about imperialism was meant for the same market.

But observe how these fond hopes were blasted:

1. Democrats sulk and throw razors. 2. There are no better Americans than those of foreign origin.

Wherefore the Hon. JOHN ROLL MCLEAN soon tumbled back into State Issues, and the Democratic campaigners are still very uncertain about national issues. They will be tuned up more during the rest of the campaign, but Mr. McLean must be disappointed in his platform. There are some fine old Copperhead survivals in Ohio, but, on the whole, the Buckeye Democrats don't want the flag pulled down in the Philippines and are not capable of swallowing cock-andbull stories about an alliance with England. As the canvass deepens, Mr. McLean must feel that, between national pride and State pride. Ohio is a hard row for him to hoe this year.

The Lapse of Faith.

The Rev. Dr. DE COSTA, unfortunately for himself and his cause, seems to have made merchandise of his letter to Bishop POTTER explaining his reasons for resigning from the Episcopal Church. He is understood to have sold it for copyright by a single newspaper, as beyond any question he had a right to do; but by the proceeding he has given his movement a mercantile character in the eyes of the public which detracts grievously from its dignity and his own.

The substance of the letter, a copy of which we have received, is better than the manner in which it was given to the public. Dr. DE COSTA assures Bishop POTTER that he resigns from the Episcopal ministry on account of no personal grievance, but simply because he believes that it "has been drawn into the adoption of a policy of toleration toward a school of theology and Biblical criticism which," in his judgment, "is hostile to Revealed Truth." Of course, the fact that there is such hostility is denied by the critics to whom Dr. DE COSTA refers, but logically his conclusion is irresistible. The basis of all Christian theology is purely miraculous, and without an exact and positive record of supernatural authority it is incredible, because it defies human science and contradicts human experience. The Incarnation, the pillar upon which the whole rests, is absolutely undemonstrable naturally and can only b believed as a supernatural occurrence, the authority for which is absolute as being Gop Himself. Inasmuch, therefore, as the school of Biblical criticism to which Dr. Burgos belongs as a disciple, though not as an original investigator, tests Scripture by science and demands natural demonstration not mean to say that even the Exposition John Hand & Son, where the annual as a condition of its credibility, it destroys the very foundation of Christian theology. Dr. Briggs tries by subtle and fallacious argument to avoid that conclusion, but it is irresistible for all reasoning men.

Dr. Dr. Costa, therefore, as an honest man, is justified fully in leaving the Episcopal Church, if he believes in the supernatural authority and accuracy of the Scriptural record, and that the Church is tolerating the scientific assault on it. The party which upholds this critical school, he says, "has taken possession of the Church"; "the House of Bishops, as a whole," is on that side, and "the revolution is a fact." He quotes "a distinguished rector of the leading parish in Brooklyn" as declarof our Bishops believe and teach the views for which Bishop Collenso was deposed," and adds that "the worst of the prevailing scepticism does not appear in print, nor even in public addresses; in private not a few of both clergy and laity openly repudiate the authority of Bible and Creed, using no concealment." "Accordingly," continues Dr. DE Costa, "I will not

impose upon Russia a huge outlay, One storekeeper discharged a clerk who simply the immunity granted to a fallible THE "PENNSYLVANIA DUTCH" DIS-Koran.

> The point he makes as to the frequency of scepticism among the clergy themselves is supported by facts within the observation of many. It finds support in correspondence which comes to this paper, in unguarded conversations of clergymen, and indirectly in their evasion in sermons and addresse of doctrines and dogmas of theology in which the Christian faith has its sole foundation. The revolution which has occurred of recent years in the manner of the observance of Sunday by the laity affords further confirmation, as does also the indisposition to church going, of which our correspondents write. The consequence of critical examination of the Bible as "literature" appears, moreover, very strikingly in the able discussion upon conscious personal immortality which has been going on in THE SUN.

> It all looks very much like the revolution Dr. DE Costa describes it to be. When men Insist on testing and analyzing their faith in the supernatural by the more evidence of their senses, it soon goes by the board, whether they are of the clergy or the laity.

Condolence and Felicitation.

Everything was so lovely vesterday when wreck struck the Shamrock. Sea, air and sky made the delicious harmony that delights a yachtsman and a fair weather artist equally. The race was on. Columbia had moved from leeward to windward with the steady creep that denoted a certain victory. although, to give an extra touch of spice to the contest, Shamrock perhaps was fighting her ground harder by a shade than she had fought the day before. All the elements of a brilliant and, to us, satisfactory victory were there, when the challenger "cracked" and was lost to the race. The faithful who day after day had gone to see a yacht race. to find the sea without a wind, now found

it lacking a boat. We actually believe that there was more grief than joy at seeing our friend Sir THOMAS meet with an accident so exasperating. We are extremely sorry for him, and not the less so because we know that he is the sort of a man to toe the scratch smiling for the next round, no matter what the luck of the last.

As for Columbia, she put a little copper fastening into her reputation gained on Monday, and we congratulate her. She will do.

It will be refreshing to see Col. BRYAN rush through Ohio for the benefit of the Hon. JOHN R. McLEAN, the latter accompanying the show as a guarantee of good faith. It would be hard to say whether BRYAN's belief in McLean or McLean's belief in BRYAN is the greater and more sincers. David and Jona-THAN, a most sweet group! By way of beautiful allegory, the Colonel will make just sixteen peeches in Ohio.

The Hon. DAVID BREMNER HENDERSON is eported as expressing his disgust with the present administration of pensions by saying to an Oblo audience last Saturday night: "If were God, I would not have made Evans." If the report is accurate, Mr. Henderson needs a guardian. We do not believe, however, that he said anything of the sort; in the first place, because we don't want to believe that the next Speaker is a blasphemous brute, and in the second place, because the sentiment does not accord with his last published utterance concerning Commissioner Evans.

The glitter of the shinlest tall hats in the world; the flash of the most gigantic shirtfront "sparklers" in the world; the shadow of the most impressive capes and um-brelias in the world; the pop-pop-pop of most of the champagne, technically known as "wine," in the world; the vast clouds of smoke arising from the blackest and biggest cigars in the world; the stealy thump and crusch of the most massive feet in the world; the light of statesmanship flashing from the most intellectual heads in the world the cries of "Gozner, Gozner!" shooting from the deepest, seasoned throats in the world; the Cook County Marching Club is in Louisville to-day.

The Hon, ALADDIN ATKINSON, Little BILLY MASON and several other eminent perons, including PETTIONEW of South Dakota assembled in Chicago yesterday for the purpose of passing a vote of confidence in themselves and of want of confidence in the Admin. istration. The tailors of Tooley street survive

The Massachusetts Democrats have just opened a campaign, though nobody knows just why.—Por:land Press. To keep the Hon. GEORGE FRED WILLIAMS from being closed.

Col. Bryan cannot stomach imperialism in any form. The Chicago Times-Herald reports that he declared " with fervor " his belief that Mr. KIPLING is more than half devil and the rest child." Half money-devil, of course. There seems to be something more than con-tractionism at the bottom of the Colonel's prejudice against Mr. KIPLING. is well known among the Colonel's intimate friends in Lincoln that if his voice had not conquered the Chicago Convention he would have ought to make himself famous by the pen. Not by semi-fletitious works like "The First Battle," but by the completion of two novels upon which he has been engaged at odd moments since 1803.

One of them, called "Abel Overall," paints the struggles of a young politician who refuses to bow down before the money power. The other, "Victims," is said to be a politico-philosophical novel of the "problem" class, the hero being a sort of compound of the Colonel and Joe Bailey. It is strange that no publisher has yet succeeded in inducing the Colonel to give to the public these undoubtedly interesting books.

Card from Lucius T. Martin.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: On the first page of your edition of Sunday, Oct. 15, I notice a paragraph which is so almost absolutely without foundation that you will do me a favor by contradicting it. In the first pince I am not "Mr. William Martin." but Mr. I. T. Murtia, and my horse did not full with me "against a fence." but came down over one, and I was not "picked up uncoascious," but re-"against a fence." but came down over one and I was not "picked up uncoassious." but re mounted almost immediately and rode to that den City. I received no "contraions" whice caused me any pain, and no one could have feared any "internal trouble would develop. NEW YORK, Oot. 17. LUCIUS T. MARTIN.

If They Are Right, Why Go to Church! TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SOFT Will you kindly tell me and I am sure thousands of your interested readers will be gratified by your answers what is the necessity of going to church on Sundays, or any other day, if the present theological criticism is sound? Dr. Briggs says the hible is only a collection of fattes which will not stant investigation. and Bishop Potter says Dr. Briggs is a scholar by whose labors the Christian world is incomparably enriched. Moreover, the outcome of the late d scussion of the immertality of the soul in your esteemed columns seems to be that the soul is only the brain in action, and therefore no more morally accountable than so much water power or atsam Where remains, then, the necessity of going HENRY P. SANDIS PLAISPIELD, Oct. 15.

Alarming Report About Bland's Successor. From the Courier-Journ it.

It is said that the new Congress will develop some remain where doubt carries a premium and

TRICT.

Congress Contest This Year Which Is Certain to Establish Nothing.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 17.-The two counties of his State which have the largest proportion of "Pennsylvania Dutch" voters are Berks, which includes the City of Reading, and Lehigh, which includes the City of Allentown Berks and Lehigh are neighboring counties. and together they make up the Ninth Pennsylvania district, which is overwhelmingly Democratic in its political propensities and was represented in Washington for a number of years by the late Daniel Ermentrout, Democrat, of Reading. He was flist elected in 1880 and after retiring for several terms resumed his former seat, it being a rule of politics in Pennsylvania among Democratic districts that where a Congress district lactudes more than one county each of its political divisions shall have rop resentation in rotation. When Congressman Ermentrout was first elected from what has come to be known as "the Pennsylvania Dutch district," it was made up wholly of Berks county, with no neighboring county to divide political honors with it until after the apportionment made on the census of 18.40,

The death of Mr. Ermentrout leaves a vacancy in the Berks-Lehigh district to be illied in November, and in the respective party conventions held on Monday-the Democratic convention in Reading and the Republican convention simultaneously in Allentown-nominations were made, the choice of the Democrats being Capt. Green and of the Republicans Jeremiah Parvin. There is probably no other district in the North outside, perhaps, of some rock-ribbed Republican stronghold in northern New England, in which in a year when there are no general elections a contest could be held for Congress in which the result would be of so little political account as is the fight in the "Pennsylvania Dutch district." The allegiance of its voters to the Democratic

party is no new thing. It antedates even the establishment of the Republican party and is based on purely sentimental grounds of local tradition, coming down from the days when there were in some eastern counties of Pena sylvania two groups of rival if not antagonistic migrants, the Quakers and the Moraviansthe former from England and the latter from Austria—the Quakers allying themselves with the majority of the inhabitants of Pennsylvania at that period, and the Moravians r Pannsylvania Dutchmen holding aloof Through many subsequent convolutions of American politics the descendants of the original English settlers and of the Scotch and North Irish settlers of Pennsylvania have become stalwart Republicans, whereas the Pennsylvania Dutch, most numerous in these two counties of the strong Republiean State of Pennsylvania, are Demo-erats. In the Presidential election of 1883 the Republicans carried Pennsylvania by nearly 300,000 majority, but the Pennsylvania Dutchmen stood stolidly Democratic, imper-vious to all arguments, and regardless of the fact that the Pennsylvania Dutchmen not only have fertile region but are thrifty citizens, having, many of them, large vested interests and therefore naturally opposed to the incendiary creed of Bryan. They supported the Democrat ticket for no better reason than that their counties "had always been Democratic."

It is a well-established fact in authentic po

litical history that it was in Berks county, Pa., that the practice of voting for Andrew Jackson for President of the United States was longest adhered to. Andrew Jackson died at the Hermitage near Nashville in 1845, but twenty years later there were still Pennsylvania Dutchmen supporting him for President on the somewhat unique ground that Jackson dead was better than many of th living." The allegiance of the Pennsylvania Dutchman to Jackson was not due to any question of nationality, for Martin Buren was more truly representative of their particular views, which include in all cases opposition to the government in office, if Republican, and opposition to the exercise of the powers of government in office, if Demoeratic. They are, in fact, opposed to any display of official sovereignty, to any exercise of government authority and to any new departure in political life, being totally opposed to any innovation. stery was told during the Civil War of a Pennsylvania Dutchman who entisted in one of the volunteer regiments. When asked if he was a native of the United States he replied in the negative. Asked if he was a naturalized citizen, he replied in the negative also. Finally be was asked whether he was an allen and he replied to that question in the negative, too.
"Then, what are you?" asked the recruiting officer. "And where do you come from?" The response of the volunteer was: "Berks county. Pennsylvania."

The Treatment of Polygamy.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The pres ent agitation against the admission of the colygamous Mormon as a Representative in Congress from Utah suggests some reflections Not to be misunderstood, I will say, first, that am myself a firm believer in monogamy as by far the worthlest form of wedded life, and that I feel assured that any thorough study both of numan nature and the history of mankind will confirm my belief. But we must remember that the heroes and saints of the Old Testament Abraham and the other patriarchs-were all

the heroes and saints of the Old Testament—Abraham and the other patriarchs—were all polygamists, and it is a well-ascertained fact that polygamy was allowed by the Jews (if not perhaps, widely practised) in the days of Christ, who Himself never denounced polygamy specifically, nor did any of His apostles, as recorded in the New Testament.

The fathers of Protestantism, Luther and Melanchthon, perceived that, polygamy not being forbidden in the Scriptures, Protestants could only refuse to sauction it from considerations of convenience. Hence they allowed exceptions in the cases of kings and other sovereigns. Philip, the Landgrave of Hesse, was solemnly permitted by Luther and Melanchthon to contract a second marriage while his first wife was still living, and living with him as his wife. The marriage ceremony was performed by Philip's court preacher. Dionysius Melander, himself a much-wedded man. There is even evidence that for a while Philip seriously contemplated the legalization of polygamy among his subjects. About a century and a haif after Luther's death the authorities of the Church bearing his name allowed the King of Denmark, Frederick IV. to marry a Counters Revention while his first queen was still living and not divorced from him. It is even said that Frederick Who by his contemporaries was deemed a model of piety, took unto himself a third spouse, the Counters Viercek; but at present I am without means of ascertaining whether there is incontestible proof of this. However, toward the close of the sighteenth century, King Frederick William II. of Prussia had, with seclesiastical sanction, two wives. There are more cases of kindred import on record let me, for instance, recall that, in this century Bishop Colenso of the Anglican Church allowed baptized African chiefs to live in polygamy.

Enough has here been said to prove that opposition to polygamy nowadays on purely religious grounds, without reliance on Church authority to sustain it, is not justified by the practice of such illustrious teachers of the past as I have instanced.

A STYDENT OF CHURCH HISTORY.

New York, Aug. 16.

Gen. Lawton's Curse Word.

To the Entrop of The Sus-Sir. Your editorial article on "Gen. Lawt'm's Curse Word" was surely written by one who know the man. I had the pl asure of meeting the General during the short time he was at Jack-onville, and my impression of him was just as you describe. Any ensemble see that Lawton was built to fight. When the good dominic you refer to tries to make us to lieve that Lawton ex pressed himself as he reports, he is-well, mistaken, PALATRA, Oct. 15.

From the Providence Journa! of the expression of Gen. Lawton's in which the anti-expansionists have found much comfort. extract will show the sound common sense and logical force of its argument: Lawton to M oQueen: "We are going to end this limited war.

Last n, as understood and uncome only per-erted by MacQueen: "We want to slop this dam. Lawton as finally reported by Mactoneon, with the acanowiedneed change which Mactoneon thought due to houranistic propriets. What we want is to stop this accurated war.

This may shock Aguinaldian sensibilities: but it is extraordinary orators, new fellows the country has the truth that, crushed to earth, will rise again, not yet heard of. We are told that Bland's successor Any body who knows Gen, Lawton can appr clate not yet heard of. We are told that Bland's successor is a wonder, a 16 to 1 Elishs, too big for the mantle of the 16 to 1 Elish which has failen upon him.

Any body who knows Gen. Lawton can appr clats to a bunning in the assumption that he would end the Fining ine rebellion by surrender to the Lagala. THE SOUTH IN THE WAR.

Splendid Record of Southerners in the Spau ish War and in the Philippines.

From the Chicago Times Herald. The long list of officers killed and wounded during the struggle of the last eighteen months includes a large share of Southern names. As large a share of the names known to the Southland may be found in the list of the officers of the Army and Navy who during the same time have distinguished themselves for heroism. Saffold, killed Saturday at the head of his men in a charge at Noveleta in the Philippines. claimed the same Alabama home as does Hobson of Merrimae fame. Worth Bagiey, the only naval officer killed during the Spanish War, came from North Carolina. A negro was killed by a fragment of the shell which struck Bagley down. The dying ensign asked that the negro receive the first care. Victor Blue, Southerner and Annapolis graduate,

struck Bagley down. The dying ensign asked that the negro receive the first care. Victor Blue, Southerner and Annapolis graduate, dared the fate that overtook Nathan Hale during the Revolution by traversing with a single companion the island of Porto Rico, subsequently reporting to the American authorities the disposition of the island's defensive forces. Andrew S. Rowan, Virginian and West Pointer, dared death in a similar way by piercing to the heart of Cula before any other American soldier had set foot on its soil.

Twenty years ago there entered West Point with the writer of this article two Southern hoys—William E. Shipp and William H. Smith. They met each other for the first time as they left the ferry host to full up the steep hill leading to the hotel. Their orders of appointments as endets gave them until the next day to report for examination. The two young Southerners occupied the same room at the hotel: they passed their examinations together; they tented together during the troublesome months of ple camp; they roomed together during the four years of their cade course, and finally soined the same regiment as Second Lieutenants, the Tenth United States Cavalry. We used to speak of Shipp and Smith as Damon and Pythius, and more than once it was locasely remarked that in order to carry the compaleship to a dramatic end they ought to die transport to which Hearth and his immediate of Mississippi, Heard is now a Capitain in the Third United States Cavalry. On the way to take part in the luttles here es shot and killed within five minutes while they were leading their dismounted black troopers up the slopes of San Juan Hill.

In the same West Point class was John W. Heard of Mississippi, Heard is now a Capitain in the Third United States Cavalry. On the way to take part in the luttles here es from forward to fit in the danger of the states and the transport to which Hearth and his immediate command were assigned ran close to a point of fit as not really and they were both shot in quick ancession. Capit

Canadian Sentiment.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: In many quarters there is a feeling of great surprise hat the Canadians are not fired with a patriotic feeling of instant action in defence of England by springing to arms on the instant of the news that the British fing had been fired upon and British blood spilt.

No surprise need be entertained. Canadians are not Englishmen. Irishmen or Scotchmen: they are Canadians, and are not in that full sympathy with England's rows that people

have given them credit for. Why should they be? Three thousand miles away they live, with a country of their own to develop and home interests of their own to take care of. The year 1800, closing the century finds the Canadians in greater sympathy with themselves first, and next with that which interestathem most, namely, the United States, with which they are in constant touch in family and in business. How could it be otherwise, when there are more native Canadians under the Stars and Stripes than there are in Canada, and the majority growing every year, as there is hardly a family in Canada that is not reprehardly a family in Canada that is not repre-sented in the United States? The tie in sym-pathy with the United States is therefore natu-ral; therefore, it is only a passing interest that the Canadians take in English affairs. Let the American flag be fired upon, and the Canadians in Canada are excited at once, be-cause they see at once their destiny trampled upon. New York, Oct. 17.

Letter from a Former Bryanite.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The following letter from an old-line Democrat, who for forty years has been a wheel horse in his party, is a sufficient answer to Senator Jones. Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, who says he "can't see the general presperity claimed by the Republicans." Mr. C. is an old farmer who possesses a rough

farm on the Missouri River bluffs: "DESR F: The 'Elondyko' bas just panned out \$1,164 net profit on 97 head of cattle-besides wheat and corn to come in yet. So the poor old farm on which my whole chance in this mortal life depended at one time pars fairly well, thanks to Mr. McKinley and his gold standard, to say nothing of his war for

humanity. "The irrepressible Mr. Bryan is booked for our town soon, but I hardly expect to do him the honor, Yours truly,

The "Klondyke" referred to was a tract of land out of which this old Democrat tried to get aliving during the Cleveland Administration, and nearly starved. For the past three years he has so prospered that it has turned his head-from Bryanism,

Washington, D. C., Oct, 17,

Believes the America Could Beat Either. To the Europe of The Sun-Sirt Well, I suppose I'll be called a crank, but I really believe Shammek has the better model more aktimming-dishy, and therefore traditionally American, as it were. But she is oversparred and overballasted. So is Columbia. A beat that would knock the stuffing out of both should be twice the beam of Shamro-k with no more ballast than would keep her rightside up with care without leverage of mast and sall, and just sail enough to keep her kiting at a keel of fifteen degrees. I believe the dear old America in her original rig. than which there is none Better or aimpler, if her deadwood were cut away, would beat Shamrock and Columbia as she did the British jachting fleet of cracks. Indeed, she his many of the true points of the "homogeneous estamaran," or New York, Oct. 17. PLYING PONTOON.

Another Storm at the Comedia Francaise.

From the Pall Mall Gueste. M. Is Bargy proposes to turn his back on the Comedic Française and has formally tendered his resignation, which, however, according to the resignation, which, however, according to the statutes of the theatre, which date from the first Napoleon, will have to be nonewed six months he not before it becomes effective.

It is, perhaps, a most point how far the fame of

M. le Bargy le European. In any case M. le Bargy le a great Parisian celebrity. Apart from his talent as an actor, which some people think is considerahe is admittedly the best decased man in the capital. He sets the fashion in mass line does. There are even flatterers who term him the French Prince Wales, and accres of times in the course of a year his name is coupl d with that of Beau Brummel. When he was married recently, the quest on whether he would go to the star, no ording to French custom, in evening dress, or in a freek coat was debated with an arder that almost caused the Dreyfus affair to be forgotten. He were a freek coat on the great occasion, and evening dress has since been tabue a

all marriages that can hope to puss actions der,
M. le fiarge is the principal Jenus premier at the
Councils Française. Want he will become if he finally resigns this position is a mysterr. It is variously declared that he proposes to blessom forth as a dramati unther, a theatreal manager, a star act rob mother wage. At any rate, it must be supposed that he adiscontented or prosumally he would stay where he a Piscontent, indeed, is said to be rife at the C melie Française just at present. The fact is, the hoster otherstre is making less money than these who belong to it would like. "comedians" of the Rue de Richelle , who get, of course, are in the aveat the head of their profession. It is certain that something has got to be done if the Complie Française is to hold its own as the "foremost theatre of France." M is Bargy is not indis-pensable, in all probability, to the well-being of the Section, and in case the charge should ever be demay follow his example, and that in this way the matter. The duke apparently thinks disestable in most illustrious of theatrical companies may be broken up.

ARMAMENT OF NEW BATTLESHIPS

The Board of Construction Divided on the Question of Superimposed Turrets.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.-The discussion of the design of the three battleships authorized by Congress at its last session was continued today at a meeting of the Naval Board on Construction. Consideration was confined to the character of the main battery and turrets o the new vessels. It was apparent from what was said at the meeting that the opposition to the superimposed or two-storied turret is lessening. In fact, one of the members of the board who had been heretofore opposed to this kind of turret came out in its favor, and it was indicated that the Ordnance Bureau's opposition was changing. The main argument of those who favored the two-storied terret was that it would enable the three buttleships to have broadside batteries second to none in the world. This argument was based on the supposition that the vessels will each have two 12-inch guns and

ment was based on the supposition that the vessels will each have two 12-inch guns and two 8-inch guns in each superimposed turret, two 8-inch guns in an ordinary turret on the starboard side amidships, and two 8-inch guns in a turret on the port side directly opposite. Under this arrangement it was pointed out, each vessel will be enabled to pour a broadside into an enemy from four 12-inch rifles and six 8-inch tilles, the 8-inch guns in the turret amidships on the side farthest from the enemy being the only ones that could not be used in broadside firing.

No decision was reached as to whether the three battleships shall be fitted with superimposed turrets, but there was some talk of securing permission from the Newport News Ity lock and Shipbuilding Company to allow the guns in the superimosed turrets of the Kearsarge to be tested before that vessel is turned over by the company to the Government. Some of the members wanted to see this test made before voting on the proposition to instail double-decked turrets on the three battleships. When the question of making this request comes up for action before the board, it is probable that there will be opposition, on the ground that it would cause delay in the completion of the Kearsarge and could be used as an excuse by the contractors if the ship was found to be defective in any way, the firing of any heavy guns boing likely to shake up the vessel considerably. The turrets of the Kearsarge are not in condition for working, and two or three weeks will be required to fit them for the experiment which members of the Board on Construction desire to make.

OLDEST ENGINEER DEAD,

Jeseph Wood Was a Wood-Passer on the Locometive John Bull.

RED BANK, N. J., Oct. 17.-Joseph Wood, the oldest locomotive engineer in the United States, died to-day at the home of his daughter. Mrs. William J. Sickles. He was nearly ninety years old. He was born in Bordentown and at the age of seventeen got employment on the steamboat Superior, which plied on the Delaware between Philadelphia and Bordentown. In 1831 the famous "John Bull" locomotive was shipped from England to America and on

was shipped from England to America and on Nov. 12 of that year a trial trip of the engine was made on a mile track near Bordentown, isaac Dripps was the engineer. Mr. Wood being the wood-passer. Mr. Dripps has been dend some years.

Mr. Wood subsequently was engineer on the Camden and Amboy Railroad, and afterward master mechanic of the Haritah and Delawars Bay Railroad. From 1841 to 1850 he was engineer for the New Jersey Transportation Company. During the war, from 1861 to 1804, he was employed by the tovernment as superintendent of water supply for engines from Alexandria south.

After hequit railroading he turned his mind to inventions and bought out a number of epilances now in general use on railroads. Among the inventions were Wood's improved frog, the rubber hose connecting the water tank with the engine, a steam whistle and the and tippe. He was a trustee of the First Methodist Church many years. His wife died about three weeks ago, but he lenves one daughter and two sons, James of Jersey City and John of New York, both of whom are locomotive engineers. motive engineers.

FIVE BRIGADIER-GENERALS, Cols. Pennington, Frank, Carpenter, Oven-

shine and Burke Promoted and Betired. WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.-President McKinley telegraphed the Secretary of War an order pro-moting to the grade of Brigadier-General the following officers: Col. A. C. M. Pennington, Second Artillery; Col. Royal T. Frank, First Artillery; Col. Louis H. Carpenter, Fifth Cavalry; Col. Samuel Ovenshine, Twenty-Cavalry: Col. Samuel Ovenshine, Twenty-third Infantry: Col. Daniel W. Burke, Seventeenth Infantry.

The appointment of Col. Pennington is to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Gen. Shafter yesterday. According to the arrangement made by the Secretary of War, Gen. Pennington was retired immediately upon his appointment and Col. Frank named to succeed im. The same course was followed with each of the officers named, thus making five promotions and five retirements in one day. The retirement of Gen. Burks, the junior officer in the list, leaves a vacancy which will be filed by the promotion of either Col. Lawton or Col. Arthur McArthur, who are now serving as Brigadier-Generals of volunteers only. Their promotion will be held up until the return of President McKinder. Of the officers promoted Brigadier-tienerals of volunteers only. Their promotion will the held up until the return of President McKinley. Of the officers promoted to-day Gen. Overshine is the only one who has retained the rank of Brigadier-General of Volunteers. Gen. Frank had the ame rank during the war with Spain, but was mustered out of the volunteers at the conclusion of the war. Gen. Overshine distinguished himself in the Philippine operations, and Gen. Pannington was in command of the Department of Puerto Principe, Cuba.

TAKING THE CENSUS IN CUBA.

The Work Was Started on Monday and Is to Be Completed in Forty Days. WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.-Gen. J. P. Sander, who is in charge of the census of Cuba, said

to-day: "There has been absolutely no hitch in the taking of the Cuban census, which started yesterday. I have received telegrams every day from Assistant Director Victor H. Olmstead, who is in charge of the work in Cuba, and he has reported no obstacle and everything running smoothly toward the rapid and successini taking of the census within forty days. It some deinys occur. I do not apprehend it will be due to the fullure to provide horses or other means of conveyance for enumerators, but they will be owing to the serious difficulties of communication, the prevailing rainy season and the suspicious sature of the people, who look upon an enumerator as a pre-liminary step to an increase of taxation or some other political move. These commerators are each hald So a day, which under sworm agreement includes all expenses. An enumerator has only ten miles square to cover inforty days and only the very laylest of them would require horses. As soon as the schedules are completed they will be shipped to this city and the tabulations completed by the Hallerith Tabulating Company in January or February." terday. I have received telegrams every day

Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

Japan has decided to open up twenty-one new ports to foreign commerce.

Heinrich Heine's sister, Fran Charlotte von Emblen, has just passed her hundredth tirthday. Mr. Hiram S. Maxim, the inventor, has given up his American birthright for a British naturalization

Horatio Tennyson, the last surviving brother of the late post laurente, died suddenly a few days ago at Brightlingsen. He, too, had written verse. Monut Kenia in British East Africa has at last

been climbed. Mr. Ma kinder of Oxford Universit

certificate.

is the first man to reach the top, which is 18,000. feet above sea level. Owing to the strike at Crement, the Schneillers, the great French ironinasters, are preparing to transfer a part of their works to Cette, which has the advan-

tage of being a Meditercanean seaport. A \$200,000 lost if in being erected on the Collo del Gigante in the Alps of Savoy by the Italian Alpine Club, It will be the highest hotel in Europe. An electric reflector will be put up that will send light

over a radius of sixty miles. Dr. Hans Richts will in all likelihood be appointed director of the Vienna Conservatory of a usic manecession to the late Herr Fachs. This would put an end to the faithon at the Court Opera and would leave for Richter more free to accept engagements outside of Vienna.

A twoned built forty-two years ago between the London General Post Office and Enston station for the pheninals transmission of mail, and on account of its complete facture almost forgotten, has been examined recombrand found to be in good order. The opening is four feet high by four and a half walls, and it is new proposed to use it for the trans-The printipal sets at two or three of the bonds, wells, and it is now proposed to use it for the transvard theatres are far better off francially than the portation of mail by means of a ministage electric ralwa.

St. Columba's shrine, with the range of the cathedration the tele of Iona, has been turned over by the Pulse of Argyll to the Scotch Presbyt rame. He has house, but it is feared that others of his comrades established to this civil representatives of the and; for he names the eventual in trustees in the deed.